

-9 SEP 1953

The NEW TRAIL



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, SUMMER, 1953

VOLUME XI

NUMBER 2

Subscriptions \$2.00 per year

SOLD OUT...

If you ever have had occasion to order a "back copy" of The Edmonton Journal, the chances are you were told that copies of that issue had been completely sold out.

Large numbers of "spare copies" cannot be produced on the "off chance" that more than an average number of subscribers will require them.

Thus, the only way of making certain to get your daily copy of The Journal, is to become a regular subscriber.

Whether you live in Edmonton, or thousands of miles from Alberta's capital, The Journal will keep you fully informed on local events and world happenings, along with its thought-provoking editorials—the fourth most quoted in Canada, if you are on our regular subscription lists.

The Journal is a regular companion in more than 85,000 homes each day.

Be sure to order **your** copy today, and for **every** day.

The Edmonton Journal
ONE OF CANADA'S GREAT NEWSPAPERS

The Edmonton
Studio with

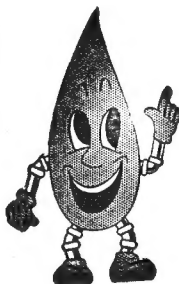


a Canada-wide
Reputation

House & 3
STUDIOS

10158-102nd Street

between The BAY and EATON'S
on 102nd Street



Natural Gas . . .

No finer fuel at any price
. . . but still the most economical

Northwestern Utilities Ltd.

FIRST QUALITY

.... A WOODWARD

"BUY-WORD"



Everyday, hundreds of satisfied customers shop at Woodward's. Their patronage, their shopping satisfaction is largely due to Woodward's policy of offering only FIRST QUALITY merchandise in all regular departments. No seconds and no sub-standards are sold.

Make Woodward's YOUR "Family Shopping Centre" Today, Tomorrow, Everyday! Enjoy consistent savings on FIRST QUALITY merchandise offered at everyday low prices! You pay no more for quality!

Woodward's

"Quality in Sales . . . Efficiency in Service"

●
LIGHTING PLANTS, MOTORS, RADIOS, APPLIANCES
MARINE EQUIPMENT, WASHING MACHINES AND PARTS
SMALL ENGINES, PUMPS, BOATS, REFRIGERATORS

●
THE J. E. NIX CO.

10030 109 Street, Edmonton

Phone 22564

HIGH LEVEL PHARMACY

10912-88 Avenue :- Phone 31456

●
MAGAZINES
DRUGS, PRESCRIPTIONS, STATIONERY
HELENA RUBENSTEIN COSMETICS

A Complete Printing Service . . .

● **PRINTING**

● **LITHOGRAPHING**

● **ARTWORK**

● **ENGRAVING**

● **BOOKBINDING**

No job too large - none too small

The Bulletin Printers Ltd.

9616 101A Avenue, Edmonton.

Phone 26454

The New Trail

A quarterly publication of the University of Alberta
and its Alumni Association

Editor: A. G. Markle

Associate Editor: Edith Park

Business Manager: J. M. Whidden

Art Editor: H. G. Glyde

Advisory Board:

Andrew Stewart, C. M. Macleod, J. C. K. Madsen

Volume XI

Summer, 1953

Number 2

CONTENTS

The Editor's Page		p. 53
Peonies—and People	R. J. Hilton	p. 54
The Role of the University Library	Marjorie Sherlock	p. 61
Sculpture in the Twentieth Century	Dr. R. W. Hedley	p. 65
Trail Blazers		p. 72
Whiskeyjack		p. 73
The Chipmunk		p. 77
Alumni Notes		p. 81
News from the Branches		p. 84
Light	Elaine M. Catley	p. 85

Annual subscription to *The New Trail* is \$2.00. If the subscriber is an alumnus of the University of Alberta, subscription is included in the annual membership dues of the Alumni Association. (See page 52.)

The Contents of this issue are copyright.

Printed by the University Printing Department.

General Alumni Association

President—J. C. Ken Madsen '39 *Vice-President*—Rodney Pike '36 *Past President*—Dr. A. C. McGugan '29 *Honorary Secretary*—G. B. Taylor '23, '25. *Councillors*—Kay Tanner '50, Saskatoon; Yvonne Mogen '51, Nurses' Alumnae; Mrs. Dolores MacFarlane, Winnipeg; E. Jorre de St. Jorre, '45, '46, Victoria; F. Millican '38, Medicine Hat; I. Goresky, '29, '45, Smoky Lake-Thorhild; Dr. J. W. Chalmers '35, '41, Zone 3, Dr. F. Gowda '28, Dental; A. Paul '39, 4A; O. P. Thomas '37, '49, Edmonton; M. G. Gault, Red Deer. *Secretary*—A. G. Markle '48.

CENTRAL ALBERTA:

Pres—Mr. Harry Leggett, Lacombe
Sec—Miss Doris Watson, Gaetz-Cornett
 Drug Co., Red Deer

DENTAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION:

Pres—Dr. Dave Haworth, 414 Greyhound
 Bldg., Ca'gary

DRUMHELLER:

Sec—J. E. Taylor, Drumheller

LETHBRIDGE:

Pres—J. D. Paterson, Bank of Commerce
 Bldg.
Sec—Allan Bell

MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION:

Pres—Dr. O. Rostrop, 416 McLeod Bldg.,
 Edmonton
Sec—Dr. R. E. Jespersen, Allin Clinic,
 Edmonton.

MEDICINE HAT:

Pres—Fred Millican, 17-1st St. S.E.
Sec—Mrs. Ruth Hughes, 210-1st St. S.E.

MONTREAL:

Pres—W. G. Scott, 4525 Prince of Wales
 Ave., W.D.G., Montreal
Registrar—Clarence S. Campbell, 603 Sun
 Life Building

NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION:

Pres—Miss Sonia Anhill, 10841 85 Ave.,
 Edmonton.
Sec—Mrs. J. Ward, 11142 University Ave.,
 Edmonton.

OTTAWA:

Pres—Mr. Stan Young, 342 Metcalfe St.,
 Apt. 1, Ottawa.
Sec—Miss Helen Sackville, 346-5th Ave.,
 Apt. 6, Ottawa

PEACE RIVER:

Pres—S. W. Hooper, Peace River.
Sec—M. Ukrainetz, Peace River

SMOKY LAKE-THORHILD:

Pres—H. A. Kostash, Smoky Lake.

TORONTO:

Pres—C. E. Stauffer, 49 Leggett Ave.,
 Toronto 15
Sec—Mrs. J. C. Godfrey, 250 Ferris Drive,
 Toronto

TWO HILLS DIVISION:

Pres—Fred Hanocho, Two Hills
Sec—Mrs. A. B. Young, Two Hills

VANCOUVER:

Pres—Dr. J. C. Grimson, 1611 W. 54th Ave.
Sec—Mrs. Roy G. Chapman, 1375 Comox
 Street

VICTORIA:

Pres—R. W. Chard, 3774 Hobbs St.
Sec—W. Burns Scott, 2668 Cavendish Ave

WINNIPEG:

Pres—G. F. McLean, 462 Niagara St.
Sec—H. J. Mather, 543 Manchester Blvd.,
 Fort Garry.

4A:

Pres—Gordon Sterling, Supervisor, Soil Con-
 servation and Weed Control, Parliament
 Buildings, Edmonton.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION DUES

(Including Subscription to *The New Trail*)

- ☐ Alumni Association member, \$2.00
- ☐ Joint Membership, \$3.00
- ☐ Friends of the University, \$5.00 up.
- ☐ Friends who are also Alumni members, \$7.00 up
- ☐ Life Membership, \$25.00
- ☐ Other subscribers to *The New Trail*, \$2.00

Indicate your classification by marking X in the box opposite the one to which you belong. Clip out and enclose with your cheque or money order to Business Manager, *The New Trail*, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Date

Signature

Address

The Editor's Page

"SITTING" ON A STORY

This is scarcely the time or the place for Grimm's Fairy Tales or a lengthy treatise on news gathering—but just for a space we would like to chat about something applicable to all graduates and specifically to our splendid front cover illustration.

The story "Peonies and People" by R. J. Hilton originated as a transient suggestion by our art editor, H. G. Glyde, who expressed a wish to try something different, possibly a series of sketches of the University's new peony garden. The logical person to tell us about this isle of petalled beauty was Dr. Hilton who professes to be "no expert on birds and bees, but maintains a lively interest in flowers."

The assignment looked routine.

But over a cup of coffee and a chance word the fascinating history of the garden began to unfold. About the learned West Indian, a recluse at Teepee Creek, his prize peonies, refined penmanship, and eventual loss of sight and life.

Like stories, steeped in human interest, are all about us—for aught that one knows we might be "sitting" on one at this moment. Something that would titillate the interest and fancy of our fellow graduates if reproduced in **The New Trail**.

* * * *

Cover Illustration

An artistic and accurate drawing by H. G. Glyde of **Isani Gidui**, a highly rated white petalled Japanese peony. Note the petaloid structures that replace most of the stamens in the flower centre.

* * * *

Inside Peony Plate

(Page 57)

A fine artist's conception of **Therese**, a fully double or "rose" peony that is a tried-and-true pink variety for Alberta conditions.

* * * *

Oriental Panel Illustration

(Page 58)

The debt owed by modern peony lovers to the oriental origin of many fine species and varieties is accentuated in this background sketch.

Peonies -- and People

BY R. J. HILTON

A mythical doctor named Paeon,
Who lived in a long ago aeon,
According to Pliny,
Gave his name to the paeony,
No doubt with triumphal mien.

NAMES of people, places and plants have their own fascination. Perhaps plant names, though most obviously related to things botanical, merit more study and publicity than they usually receive, for they not only perpetuate and brighten dull pages of history, but by their association with events, places and people, they revivify interest in the plant itself. In this way, they act as a leaven to the slowly rising yeast of Conservation.

Of all beautiful plants in our Canadian gardens, I think the most common and popular is the peony. The next few minutes of your reading time, if you stay with us, is scheduled to discuss briefly, and to some extent disconnectedly, the *Paeonia*; that is, to relate some facts and fancies concerning the peony—and concerning people who have influenced and been influenced by this interesting old plant genus.

The earliest peony records are found in the writings of Theophrastus. About 350 B.C. he wrote of the "Paeony, or Glycyside," mentioning its leaf and flower characters, its ease of cultivation and something of its importance on the drugstore shelves of that day. Theophrastus also notes the desirability of transplanting peonies after night-fall, presumably in the Mediterranean moonlight, for "if dug up in day-time, and a woodpecker observes him, he risks the loss of his eye-sight." In spite of the dangers from such ornithological intangibles, early plant lovers, both in the Orient and in the sprightly set of Dioscorides and Pliny the Elder, found beauty and interest in the peony species indigenous to their respective habitats, and to such early recorders we owe our present background knowledge of the plant.

What I'd like to do is to jump directly from those Not-so-very-dark Ages to the present, and begin discoursing on the University of Alberta's peony collection and a bit about personalities directly connected with it. But it is a vast chasm of progress to bridge so abruptly, so we will proceed more gently and note, as we pass, that many books, notes and woodcuts of the 15th to the 18th centuries are still extant, and that these serve to annotate the mass of confusion—even bitterness—that existed as systematologists strove to find order in the chaos of early plant names; but also that

Immediately west of the University tennis courts there is a small parcel of land devoted to the study of peonies. It was a showplace this summer. In this garden the author and his aides spend hours of tenure, grooming plants and coaxing blooms from one of the Prairies most beautiful flowers.

Dr. Robert J. Hilton was born and raised on a farm in Carleton, Nova Scotia. A graduate of Macdonald College (McGill) and a student at the University of London from 1937 to 1939, Dr. Hilton joined the horticulture department of the University of Alberta in 1946.

they illustrate the sharp and salutary effect upon orderliness in plant naming that came about after Linnaeus published his binomial nomenclature system.

By the early 1800's, the peony species pattern was quite clear and botanists had agreed upon the names to be applied to most of them. Coincident with this stage in human—not plant—development, came the first concerted efforts to improve peony species horticulturally, and the various stages of flower doubling began to be classified. As can be readily understood, this interference upon Nature's placid and rather casual arrangements for evolution served to confound such confusion in classification as still existed, since several species figured in the hybridization programs.

Confusion in naming horticultural varieties proved to be a major stumbling block to peony popularity, and the American Peony Society has by diligent and continuing effort done much to make nurserymen realize that there was more to be gained by selling a true-to-name variety than by making up fancy titles and thus making more variety in their catalogues. A pioneer peony fancier in Canada, one Mr. C. M. Clarke, told me that he began his collecting in 1923 with 18 varieties, a single plant of each, and all purchased from one nursery. Eleven of the 19 proved to be Albâtre, a fine old variety that was *not* included in Mr. Clarke's original purchase listing. Each of the eleven, of course, was listed under a "made up" name of its own. When we see the magnificent results that have attended peony improvement efforts, the very hardy herbaceous varieties that are so ideally adapted here, and the showy, shrub-like "tree peonies" that are at home in somewhat less rigorous climates, we can forgive such botanical confusion as still exists, but we do like to know what variety we have when we purchase under name from nurserymen. Fortunately, mis-naming of varieties is becoming less and less common, and reputable firms pride themselves in this as in other respects.

Most of the early plant breeding efforts took place in England and France, and in the former country the Royal Horticultural Society with its coterie of botanists and its trial grounds at Wisley led in the introduction of many famous early varieties. At the same time, M. Dessert of Paris was bringing out his noteworthy varieties, several of which still lead in peony show and garden popularity.

At the present time, the several original species used in breeding peonies have been all but lost in the shuffle of improved horticultural forms, so that from a show standpoint the herbaceous peony class has a typing based on flower characteristics alone. For the benefit of those who will be watching the University trials with interest in 1954, this classification is summarized as follows:

* * * * *

Single—A ring of a few broad petals with the flower centre filled with normally functional stamens and pistils.

Japanese—The beginning of flower doubling. The outer petals are as in the "single" class but some stamen filaments have become petaloid.

Anemone—A continuation of the doubling to the point where all stamens have become petaloid and no anthers are present.

Semi-double—A loosely formed anemone-type with petaloids in all stages of transformation.

Crown—Here doubling has progressed until the carpels are transformed into petaloids but petal structure of all three types is still distinct. The guard petals form the collar for the crown.

Semi-rose—Carpels are fully transformed but an occasional pollen-bearing anther is still found in the mass of petals and petaloids.

Rose—The completely double type in which all the sexual parts of the flower are completely transformed into petaloid structures.

Space does not permit me to discuss the personalities who seized advantage from Nature's first awkward mutational steps towards flower doubling, and who by hybridization programs gave us our present huge list of fine varieties. Suffice it to say that plant breeders still continue to produce even finer sorts, to increase the colour range of flowers, the plant resistance to disease, and the range of blossoming period.

Many readers will be familiar by sight, at least, with the formal little Peony Garden that has quite recently been established on the University Campus just across the street from the tennis court. From the initial start with a small (often thumb size) root division with a bud (or "eye"), from three to four years are necessary to produce a fully developed plant. The Peony Garden planting was made in 1949 so that its first year of mature "show" has been in 1953, and observers agree that the display value of such a planting is outstanding. In the hope that this type of campus development will meet with general public approval and that the tale of its inception may also be of some interest, the story as we know it is recorded here.



"THERESE"

A fully double or "Rose" Peony



Earlier in this article, mention was made of the valuable contribution made by Mr. C. M. Clarke towards rectifying peony naming confusion. Mr. Clarke himself donated to the University of Alberta the outstanding collection now developing so well here. The story of the man and his peonies, living together in remote seclusion in the Peace River country for three lonely decades, is so much a part of our own peony collection that I want to tell what little we do know about it.

Some four miles from Teepee Creek is an isolated homestead that bears signs of recent occupancy, and unusually enough in that sparsely settled area, there are several acreplots on a benchland above the small house that are beautifully shelter-belted and that show here and there patches of young peony seedlings and of other perennial flowers going back to nature for lack of care. This was the homestead of Mr. Clarke, to which the erudite West Indian moved from the interior of British Columbia in 1915. A reticent and extremely modest man, a recluse in fact and by inclination, not much is known of Mr. Clarke's early years although his formal education included both Cambridge and Harvard, and his meticulous script denoted an explicit mind and a bygone era of instruction. It is known too, that after beginning his study of the genus *Paeonia* in 1923, and after a severe dust-allergy forced him to lease out most of his farm, he became a renowned authority on this plant, and his advice has been sought by many, including officials of the American Peony Society.

The past tense is used in speaking of Mr. Clarke, for in the 1953 New Year's issue of the Grande Prairie Herald-Tribune an obituary notice carried the news of his sudden death a day or two before Christmas. As a matter of record, Mr. Clarke had been gradually losing his eyesight for some four years prior to his death and the summer of 1952 was the last opportunity for him to see the pleasing colours and magnificent flower forms of the plant that had come to mean so much to him. His independent nature could not, and would not, cope with having to rely upon others, for assistance in daily life as well as for relaying descriptions of his peony seedlings and new varieties.

When I first visited Mr. Clarke in 1948, the handsome, elderly West Indian came from his house bearing in his hands Stern's new and monumental "Study of the Genus *Paeonia*." At that time this book was so new that few copies could have come across the Atlantic. To see it in a lonely Peace River farmyard seemed incongruous indeed! Since that time we have come to know Clarke's copy of Stern's

masterpiece very well, for shortly prior to his death he sent it to Professor Knowles, to remain with the beloved peony collection that he painstakingly forwarded to the University of Alberta over the three-year period from 1948 to 1951. The book is spotted with frequent comments, written in the sparse, exact and yet fluent style that Mr. Knowles and I had learned to know well. These comments raise queries regarding species origins, genetic assumptions and varietal descriptions suggesting that even the world's most authoritative worker on things *Paeonia* might well have profited from collaboration with the northland recluse.

* * * * *

If this rambling story has a point at all—and if you have stayed with us this far, perhaps a point is unnecessary—it is to express publicly and sincerely what Mr. Clarke would prefer to have left unsaid were he still living; that is, the interest and gratitude of University faculty and Alumni members for the gift bestowed by this independent and unselfish man. As his sight grew weaker and he realized that one day he would no longer be able to watch the progress of his garden plants through the full splendour of their bloom, this modest expert sought to perpetuate the testing that had been his chief interest for so long. Mr. Clarke emphasized that his offer was not intended "to advertise myself, but peonies only; my object being to give the Division of Horticulture an opportunity to compare and appraise the varieties for the benefit of all persons interested . . ."

Thus, during the late autumn days of 1948, 1949 and 1950, box after box would arrive from Teepee Creek, each with its quota of carefully packed, healthy crown divisions, neatly labelled and nestled in moistened ephagnum. The volume of stock thus obtained comprised the choicest 450 varieties of the two or three thousand tested under rigorous conditions by Mr. Clarke over nearly thirty years. By 1949 we had prepared the present "Peony Garden" area, wherein about 200 varieties are accommodated. Later plantings north of Assiniboia residence and inside the fenced horticultural research area will be moved to a more suitable campus location as soon as possible. In the meantime, the blossom and merit records obtained during the present season have taken a good deal of time and will prove of great value in estimating the relative worth of any and all varieties under our conditions.

The special value that was attached to Mr. Clarke's knowledge of peonies was attested in the 1953 winter issue of the American Peony Society Bulletin, wherein a brief and sincere eulogy of Mr. Clarke accompanied news of his death, and wherein attention was also drawn to the part he had played in promoting peony culture in the colder regions and in assisting the Society in unravelling many a variety nomenclature tangle. He was generous with his time, and with his valuable peonies

*

The offer was not intended to advertise myself, but peonies only; my object being to give the Division of Horticulture an opportunity to compare & appraise the varieties for the benefit of all persons interested in peonies, & I hope the plants will prove of real value in your work.

With best regards,

*Yours very sincerely,
Ed. Clarke*

also, to any who showed real interest. He was tolerant though perhaps bored with those who came to see him out of vague curiosity and because they had heard "a character" who had some pretty flowers was living near Teepee Creek. In his own words, "I do know that among my near neighbours my peony growing is generally regarded as a peculiar form of insanity—much as the village wife regarded the "owd squire's booöks—booöks, as thou knaws, beant nowt." Though publicity was abhorrent to Mr. Clarke, and his modesty equal to and a part of his selflessness, my feeling is that the nature of his bequest, and the very interest itself of allying personalities with our peonies, does justify these few words of posthumous appreciation.

Mr. Clarke's powerful gift for observation and his retentive memory served him well with his chosen interest. As faculty members, students and campus visitors wander through the Peony Garden in late June and early July, they may well reflect upon the elusive and very engaging personality who spent so many years in careful trial and selection work, and whose passion for peonies was so great that he used much of his waning strength and will to provide us with the material for continuing his work.



WANTED!

Information leading to the whereabouts of the following alumni. Anyone having this data is requested to phone the alumni office at 369224 or write the Alumni Secretary, U. of A.

Harry D. Ainley, '25	Donald F. Davidson, '49
Harold Ainsworth, '29	Ann V. Davies, '42
U. A. G. Albrecht, '50	Jenkin H. Davies, '22
Patricia S. Alcock, '47	John E. Davis, '50
Kenneth F. Alexander, '32	Gerald S. Dawson, '24
David M. Allan, '50	John H. Day, '48
Ernest H. Anderson, '20	Mary J. Day, '48
Mrs. John R. Anderson (nee Jean Blewett) '31	Stanley J. Deakin, '46
Ann I. Black, '36	Douglas D. Dean, '42
Murray R. Blackadar, '49	W. Wm. Elmore, '40
Neal Blackburn, '48	M. R. Eloffson, '41
John Wm. Blackstock, '42	Wm. C. England, '38
Charles H. Bland, '48	Frank L. Epp, '40
Arthur G. Bloom, '49	Harry H. Erickson, '45
John F. Blue, '36	Henry Erlich, '30
Hyam Bolocan, '42	Bernice C. Eshpeter, '47
Isaac S. Comfort, '33	Aaron B. Estrin, '50
Mabel R. Conibear, '30	W. A. Etherington, '48
Tully I. Conn, '41	Kenneth R. Etzkorn, '49
Hubert D. Connor, '51	Arthur L. Evans, '51
Catherine R. Conroy, '48	Edward J. Evans, '49
Clarence E. Cook, '35	Minnie Galloway, '21
Eugene T. Cook, '49	James S. Gardiner, '47
E. R. P. Copeland, '22	L. J. D. Garrett, '48

The Role of the University Library

By MARJORIE SHERLOCK

THE University library as we have it in Canada and in the United States today is largely a product of the 20th century. The educator of even 50 years ago would stand amazed at the hundreds of thousands of volumes which line its walls, and the formidable batteries of catalogues, bibliographies, indexes, and abstracts, which constitute the working machinery of the modern learned world.

There are two causes for this phenomenal growth. The first is the tremendous increase in the writing and publishing of books during the last 50 or 60 years. The second is the extremely rapid growth of universities on this continent since 1900.

This growth has been accompanied by changes in higher education which have had far-reaching implications for the University library. There has been the introduction of new methods of teaching requiring greater recourse to books. There has been the expansion of the curriculum, involving the addition of new specialized courses, teaching departments, and professional schools. And, lastly, there has been the greatly increased emphasis upon research.

The growth of university libraries has been exceedingly rapid, most of them having doubled their holdings every 15 or 20 years since 1900, and many of them having increased 4-fold and in some instances 10-fold in the last 40 years. Yale university library is an example of this. In 1890 it had 200,000 volumes and facilities for 90 readers. In 1931 it was necessary to provide storage space for 4 million volumes and reading space for 900 readers, as well as 350 study cubicles for graduate students and faculty.

Our own library began in 1909 with a grant of \$5,000 from the first Senate. By 1922 it consisted of 22,000 volumes. In 1952 it contained 144,000 accessioned volumes, in addition to quantities of unaccessioned material such as unbound journals, government documents and pamphlets.

Along with this tremendous increase in size there has been a corresponding change in the nature and scope of the book collection. The libraries of the last century were composed largely of the classics, philosophy and theology. But as the university has continued to add to its curriculum departments and courses of a practical or utilitarian nature, the library has had to broaden its scope to include every field of human knowledge—the humanities, the social sciences, the fine arts, every aspect of science and technology, as well as the professional and vocational fields such as law, medicine, engineering and agriculture.

The character of the material in the library collection has likewise undergone a remarkable change. In addition to actual books, it must now acquire a whole new field of materials, indispensable for teaching and research. These include thousands of

The **Role of the University Library** is a redraft into magazine form of an intensive report presented recently to the University's Board of Governors by Miss Marjorie Sherlock '26, Librarian, Rutherford Library.

technical and learned journals, and the indexing and abstracting tools which accompany them. Our library subscribes annually to more than 1,400 such journals. It is sobering to learn that in the University of Illinois the number of current subscriptions now numbers 17,000. The materials of the library must now include newspapers, government documents, manuscripts, pamphlets; phonograph records; pictures, and prints; slides; maps, photostats and microfilm. Many of these materials require reading machines, record players and projectors, and other special apparatus for their use.

University libraries in the last century were regarded almost wholly as repositories of knowledge, which preserved the recorded thought of civilization. To them came the scholars and to a less degree the teachers, for consultation and study. Their use by undergraduates was comparatively slight, and few reading facilities were provided for them. Instruction was by word of mouth rather than by the printed word.

At Columbia 70 years ago Freshmen and Sophomores were taken to the Library once a week by their tutor who lectured to them there about the contents of the books; the Juniors were allowed to open and read the precious volumes; but only the Seniors might borrow books, during a special period on Wednesday afternoons.

New methods of instruction, and greatly increased classes, which require that the instructors' lectures be supplemented by student reading, have changed all this, and have made the modern library a work shop for all, from which students are urged to borrow.

Thus the tremendous expansion of the book collection has been accompanied by greatly increased demands for space for readers. In addition to stacks for book storage, the library has had to provide special reading rooms for undergraduates use; general reading rooms for reference material and for periodicals; seminars and study cubicles for graduates and faculty members; reading rooms for the professional schools and specialized storage facilities and apparatus for the use of films, records, microfilm and slides.

With the development of this large new class of readers the role of the library staff has changed. Librarians are no longer the somewhat formidable curators of a book collection. They are "library assistants" in more than name. An efficient reference service and a helpful reader's advisory service are indispensable parts of the library's program.

The University library today is no ivory tower. Rather it is the hub of a wheel whose spokes reach into every department of the university. Or, to use a better metaphor, it is a central power house of intellectual energy, with lines running from it to every part of the campus. Students, teaching staff and research workers, all look to it to provide the books and reference materials without which they cannot do effective work.

If the library is to accomplish its task, the library administrator must be competent to organize and administer its resources at an effective teaching and research level. Librarians today are professional workers, trained in the principles and techniques

of a highly specialized field, who have added one or more degrees in library science to their academic degree. To be able to appraise the objectives of the University's program, to study the needs of the various courses, and to translate this knowledge into effective service, calls for qualifications in the professional library staff equal to those of the teaching staff. Good library practice calls for a ratio of 60:40 between professional and clerical staff. Our library has 17 professionals on a staff of 32.

The Library is not a static but a dynamic institution, consisting of books, physical plant, and staff, which functions in the over-all program of the University. This being so, an adequate annual budget, covering all three aspects, is essential to its efficiency. More students, and more numerous and varied courses and research projects, mean more books. More books demand more library staff and more supplies to make them available.

One fact too frequently overlooked is that whenever a change is made in the curriculum, or a new course, a new staff member or a new department is added—whenever a new program of investigation is planned—these changes almost inevitably involve the use of library materials, whether additional provision has been made for them in the budget or not.

Since 1939-40, 170 new or substantially altered courses; and three full teaching departments (Fine Arts, Physical Education and Chemical and Petroleum Engineering) have been added to the curriculum of the University of Alberta.

The entire responsibility for the teacher training work of the province has been assumed by the University, involving the maintenance of two Education libraries, one in Edmonton and the other in Calgary, with the duplication of books inevitable under such an arrangement.

Junior college work has been instituted at the Calgary branch, involving a further necessary duplication of reference books and materials for Arts and Science there.

Total registration has increased from 2,327 in 1939-40 to 5,093 in 1951-52. The graduate school from 129 to 213; and the Academic staff, including clinical and research members from 248 to 731.

In thus increasing its faculty and student body, and broadening as well as deepening the coverage of its many fields of learning, the University has correspondingly expanded the budgetary needs of the teaching departments with respect to books and periodicals. Increased emphasis at the University upon graduate work makes it essential that we expand our library coverage to include many research journals and other materials which were not formerly so necessary. And this at a time when the cost of such materials has almost doubled. These needs must be met through library appropriations, as must the increased staff necessary to make the library's resources available to students and staff.

Thanks to the steady support of the Board and the University administration, and the provision of the completely functional new Rutherford Library, developments and improvements in our library service which might normally have taken 10 or 15 years to effect have been carried through in half that time. In its new

central building, and its two branches—the Education Library, in Edmonton and the Branch library at Calgary—and with a well-qualified staff, the Library is at last beginning to play its proper part in the work of the University.

The Rutherford Library has become literally the centre of the campus. Students in charge of publicity for various campus organizations beg to be allowed to post their notices and signs in the Library because as they rightly say, "This is the one building on the campus to which everyone comes".

During its first year 181,000 readers used the reading rooms, an increase of more than 75% over any previous year, and in 1952-53, its second year of operation, the figure has increased to 268,000 readers.

The Rutherford Library is a beautiful building and one of which every member of the University and every citizen of the province may well feel proud. But the true measure of its worth is its capacity to provide for the first time in the history of the University, a standard of library service worthy of the University's program of teaching and research, and second to none in Canadian Universities.



On a very pleasant occasion recently the U. of A. opened the doors of its Faculty Lounge to a meeting of the alumni of the U. of New Brunswick. During the course of the evening, a group picture was taken and we are reproducing it here in anticipation that several Maritimers resident in the West may see it. Mr. Jack Murray, alumni secretary of the U. of N.B., making a tour across Canada at the time, is seen standing at the extreme left. There are few of our readers who would not recognize the genial features of Dr. G. F. McNally, standing centre, a graduate of U.N.B., and former Chancellor of the U. of A.

Sculpture in the Twentieth Century

BY DR. R. W. HEDLEY

IN this twentieth century—one of research, invention and development—many changes receive little attention until something extraordinary comes along, which awakens our wonder and curiosity.

One of these was a visit to the Museum of Modern Art in New York, in April, 1953, where a large exhibition of over one hundred pieces of contemporary sculpture was being displayed. These were the creations of leading sculptors in Europe and America, men whose work had been accepted as possessing definite artistic value.

It was a well-staged exhibition. Part of it was shown in a large room along the north side of the building, and a larger part in an adjoining outside room, approximately 100 by 150 feet in size, and separated from the former by a window which extended the full length and almost the full height of the inside room. The outside room was enclosed on the north by a high wall and by tall buildings on either side. The walls were painted in a light gray to harmonize with the wall colours in the inner room. The floor of the outside room was paved in large rectangular blocks of Vermont marble, so well fitted together that few joints were visible. Two large areas one larger than the other had been left unpaved and were now pools of water, while in another area some birch and evergreen trees, informally placed, had been planted. So well was this outer area planned that it seemed a natural site for displaying a number of bronze statues in the most advantageous places. In all, the whole exhibition was a unit. One was hardly aware of the glass partition.

The surprise came when we looked around at the sculptures in the room within the Museum building. We had been studying contemporary work in painting in this and other Museums throughout the city. Evidently sculpture was on a par with painting, as it should be. The old order of academic sculpture in marble, smooth and round, is gradually changing, giving place to new ideas, new forms, new ways of expression and new materials. Sculpture was coming to life again.

One of the objects which first caught our attention was a "Mobile" by Calder. It was suspended from the ceiling. Its structure consisted of a number of heavy wires and metal disks. So delicately was it constructed and so carefully balanced



The New Trail is most appreciative of the research and effort put forth by Dr. Robert W. Hedley '23, '24, '53 in preparing a series of two articles on **Sculpture in the Twentieth Century**.

A specialist in mathematics and with a definite flair for art, Dr. Hedley is well-known in this province where he served as supervisor of art for Edmonton schools from 1914 to 1929 and an instructor on the staff of the Edmonton Normal School from 1929 to 1937. From 1943 to 1950 Dr. Hedley was director of the Edmonton Museum of Arts, and in 1948 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, England, the third Canadian to be awarded such an honour.

At Spring Convocation, 1953, Dr. Hedley was made the recipient of an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree. His sponsor, in making the presentation, remarked, "As a citizen he has done more for art in this city than any other single man."

that any current of air set it in motion. It was hung near a wall so that the shadows of the disks on it made a variety of interesting patterns.

Near by was another work "The Banquet" by David Smith. This was constructed with small rods of iron and flat metal strips. Its shape was approximately rectangular. Mr. Smith had been a student at George Washington University, and on graduation spent a year at the Studebaker factory at South Bend, followed by a year with the Art Students League. He then set up a workshop equipped with many machines for cutting, welding, and bending metal. For some years now he has been fully occupied in creating sculptures in metal, mostly of iron.

While these two sculptures were very novel they were understandable to one who hitherto had studied and observed sculpture throughout the ages down to the 20th century. These men were familiar with modern machines and manipulating metal. Probably neither had ever handled a piece of marble or mallet and chisel and chipped at a block of stone. They were imaginative, skilful in handling metals, and what is more, each was individualistic, inventive and progressive. They were creators in an age which has produced the diesel engine, the jet engine and the almost innumerable inventions of the past seventy-five years.

Our attention was directed to a large inverted "U" shaped piece of wood probably seven feet high. It was rather massive. Between the two prongs of the "U" several other forms of wood, with rather interesting curves, but difficult to describe, were suspended. This was the work of I. Noguchi, an American citizen, of Japanese parentage. His specialty seemed to be wood.

In the outdoor gallery many bronze figures were placed in attractive positions, either beside the pools, by the trees or near the rear wall. One which attracted our attention was a statue by A. Maillol, a French sculptor. It represented a seated female figure, so posed that the left arm rested on the left knee, at the elbow, and with the forearm upraised and the hand slightly supporting the bowed head. The pose was interesting, reminding one of a somewhat similar position assumed by Rodin's "Thinker."

Not far away was a standing figure "Shepherd Holding a Lamb" by Pablo Picasso. What drew our attention to it was the nature of the surface rendering. It was very uneven, covered with what might be described as small hollows in the bronze. This surface rendering reminded one of a neo-impressionistic painting, in which small dabs of colour were used to heighten the effect. From the hollows of the sculpture light flashed giving a similar effect. It was increasingly apparent that painting and sculpture in this century were closely allied.

Near the rear wall our attention was drawn to a work by Lechaise, with the title "Floating Figure". This bronze bit of work somewhat exaggerated about the torso and hips, was seated on a large block probably four feet in height. The position of the statue did remind one of a figure floating in the water, face upward. The arms were outstretched, and the legs, slightly entwined, were positioned such that the feet were on a level with the shoulders. The unusual position, the rather rough surface, the exaggeration of certain parts, was ample evidence that modern sculpture was a far cry from that of the Renaissance or ancient Greek.

Looking around at the host of sculptured figures, in a great variety of poses, with the surface rendered in so many different ways reminded us of a collection of sculptured figures seen at an exhibition in San Francisco in 1915. Many pieces of Italian and French design had been sent there, partly for safe keeping during World War I. They occupied two or three large rooms. The figures, mostly of the female form, were usually not large. The craftsmanship or finish was smooth, but many appeared to have been copied from other models. Doubtless the makers hoped to sell them to Americans. One result was noticeable—visitors gave the display little attention. The work was a fine example of the decadent position of sculpture in the 19th century.

Reflecting on the styles of sculpture from the days of ancient Greece to the end of the nineteenth century is an interesting study. Marble and bronze were the materials used, even by sculptors who found it difficult to obtain marble. Iron, copper, brass, and other materials were plentiful, but tradition prescribed marble. Figures were often in the nude as the Greeks had originally made them. This was not so down through the Christian era. Probably with the exception of Michelangelo and a few others, the Greek tradition was followed to the 20th century.

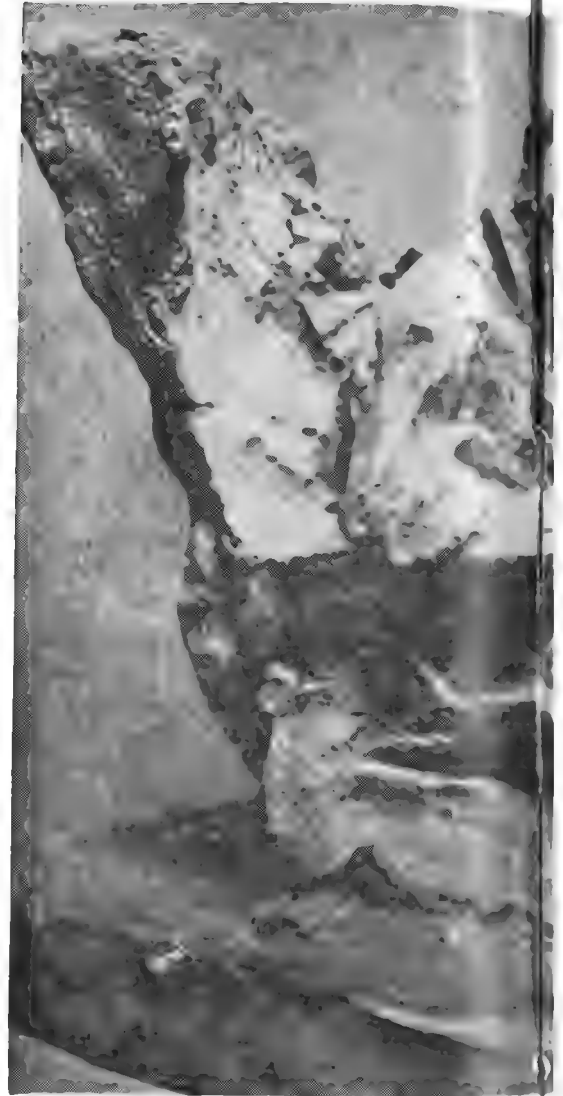
To digress for a moment. Many have wondered why art and sculpture were not included on the curricula of Universities until the 20th century. Music was on the German course of studies. The answer is apparent. Art was looked upon as a craft, and thus belonged to the guilds. In this century, art has become creative, inventive, somewhat on a par with scientific advancement.

As an expert has remarked; "The extraordinary variety and complexity of styles in twentieth-century art is characteristic of the period. All these styles had their origin in painting and their counterpart in sculpture." This clarifies the situation. In the earlier era, sculpture was largely based on the human figure, sometimes slightly idealized, usually in the nude. It might with considerable correctness be described as imitative. Already the new era has greatly expanded the subject matter, has invented a great variety of ways of expression, has included the use of many new materials such as iron, copper, aluminum, plastics, and has welded these into many unusual forms. Never before have painting and sculpture been so closely allied.

It is generally conceded that this new sculptural era began with Auguste Rodin, (born in Paris, 1840, died 1917). He lived during the great period of awakening in science and invention. At this time the idealistic conception of art became discredited. Science is not interested in idealism, but in the peculiarities of nature revealed through scientific analysis. Among many subjects for scientific research was light. Analysis was the watchword of the scientists and this freedom to explore in like manner was attempted by artists. They also, became explorers in the use of colour. Rodin did likewise. Since he could not break up white light into its component hues, he modelled the surface of many of his sculptures to act as small reflectors, casting light as no uniform surface could do. With this we detect the analytical cubism of Archipenko and others as being not far removed.

A good example of Rodin's sculpture is "St. John the Baptist, Preaching." It was made in 1878 to 1880, when Rodin was at his best. Some compare it to

Sculpture in the



Left to Right:—

1. "John the Baptist"
2. "Sick Man of Alghero"
3. "Woman Combining"

(Reproductions taken from "Sculpture of the Twentieth Century")

the Twentieth Century



LEGEND

"The Baptist" by Auguste Rodin.

"In the Hospital" by Medardo Rosso.

"Combing her Hair" by Alexander Archipenko.

"The Twentieth Century". Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York.)



Michelangelo's David, the tall youth with the sling in his right hand awaiting the onset of Goliath. David, however, is standing still, while St. John strides ahead vigorously. The uplifted right arm, the left arm downward, with the index finger pointing toward the right foot, makes a fine composition. It is easy to trace a line from this index finger, up the arm, across the shoulders and along the right arm. The whole figure seems alive, energetic, masterful.

This bursting of the bonds of academism, allowing individual freedom of expression begun by Rodin, together with the natural urge to explore, invent and improve characteristics of artists of the modern era has greatly increased the number of sculptors, as well as giving them every freedom in the invention of new forms. Moreover, this freedom of expression had great possibilities. The sculptor could make many modifications in his theme. He could emphasize some part and repress another, and he could vary the treatment of the surface. Through experiment and selection he arrived at the best solution. The academic sculptor has no such liberties. He has to follow set principles with the result that in time his art becomes decadent.

A good example of this new expression in sculpture is to be found in the work of Medardo Rosso (Italian, 1858-1928) who learned much from Rodin, and became the leader in the expressionist movement in Italy. He had to face considerable opposition from academic sculptors who followed the Canova style—smooth, slightly idealistic sculpture.

He selected as subjects many social situations, rather than the Italian legacy of mythological figures from the Renaissance period. The one illustrated is "Sick Man at the Hospital" which is a good example of his work, both in subject matter and treatment. The general structure of the work, the surface rendering, convey the impression of a sick man, better than any academic treatment of this subject could possibly do.

This statue "Sick Man at the Hospital" was made in 1889, at the time when impressionistic painting was being generally accepted. This new style of expression had been fighting for recognition for twenty years.

In the decade following 1889, Cezanne affirmed that impressionistic painting lacked depth of solidity, that nature forms were based on such figures as the sphere, cylinder, and cone, and that their surfaces were built up by many planes. With these ideas in mind, Braque and Picasso set out to establish in painting this solidity of objects and the planes which circumscribed them. Thus cubism was born.

Sculpture soon followed this lead, however Archipenko, by no means the first, did not carry his cubist modifications to the ultimate abstract forms of Lipchitz. His sculpture, therefore, makes a suitable transition from impressionistic sculpture to the abstract.

The illustration of the statue "Woman Combing her Hair" by Alexander Archipenko, 1887-) produced in 1915, is the last depicted in this article. The progress from cubist sculpture to that of the present day will appear in a concluding installment.

Evidently Archipenko did not aim to produce a representative piece of sculpture nor an impressionistic one. His modifications are of an intellectual nature. He desired to use concave or hollow forms to introduce curved lines, which accentuate the main lines of the figure, rather than to employ the rounded forms of the classic model. The concave forms focus the light in a different manner from the convex. The appreciation of the figure depends on its line and the reflected light and not on its expressionistic distortions. Evidently scientific and artistic imaginations have united in its production.

What about a visitor's approach to modern sculpture?

In moving about the exhibition it was possible to note some reactions to the unusual forms. It was doubtful if there was as much harsh criticism of these figures as is sometimes shown locally in the presence of abstract paintings. There was no haste in making observations. Many took time to consider an unusual piece of sculpture, to examine the form, the modifications, the surface, and to appraise it as a piece of workmanship without regard for its representational nature.

Many artists are uninterested in human models, other than that they suggest a pattern which to them seem more vivid and expressive than any other. So many visitors looked at the object to see what unique vision was possessed by the artist. The open mind will always find something of interest even if it does not leave an emotional reaction.



RECENT MARRIAGES

ROBERT C. DAY '50 to P. JOAN HAWKINS '50
 RUSSELL B. COGLIN '50 to LAURA JEAN SAWDON '51
 REV. ALEXANDER B. McPHERSON '49 to LORNA H. BISSET '51
 MARTIN J. PAETZ '52 to Carol M. McHugh
 William Ruck to EDITH J. CARDIFF '49
 HOWARD D. BAGLEY '52 to SHIRLEY J. WEISS '52
 ROBERT L. SUTHERLAND '49 to F. DAUREL MILLS '50
 John Charles Godfrey to NELLIE SALAMANDICK '40
 WILLIAM EDWARD STOLLERY '51 to Muriel Harries
 DOUGLAS VILLY CORMACK '49 to Gladys Ishbel Garland
 N. L. Hood to ROBINA NEAL '51
 R. J. Moneybell to MARGARET ANN HANSEN '52
 STEVE OANCIA '50 to Ruth E. Griffith



Trail Blazers



Rev. Nelson T. Chappel '27

Reverend Nelson T. Chappel has been appointed chief executive officer of the World Council of Christian Education and Sunday School Association.

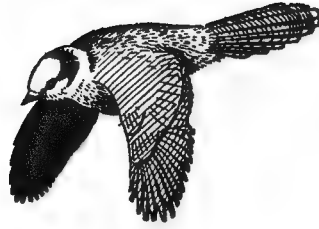
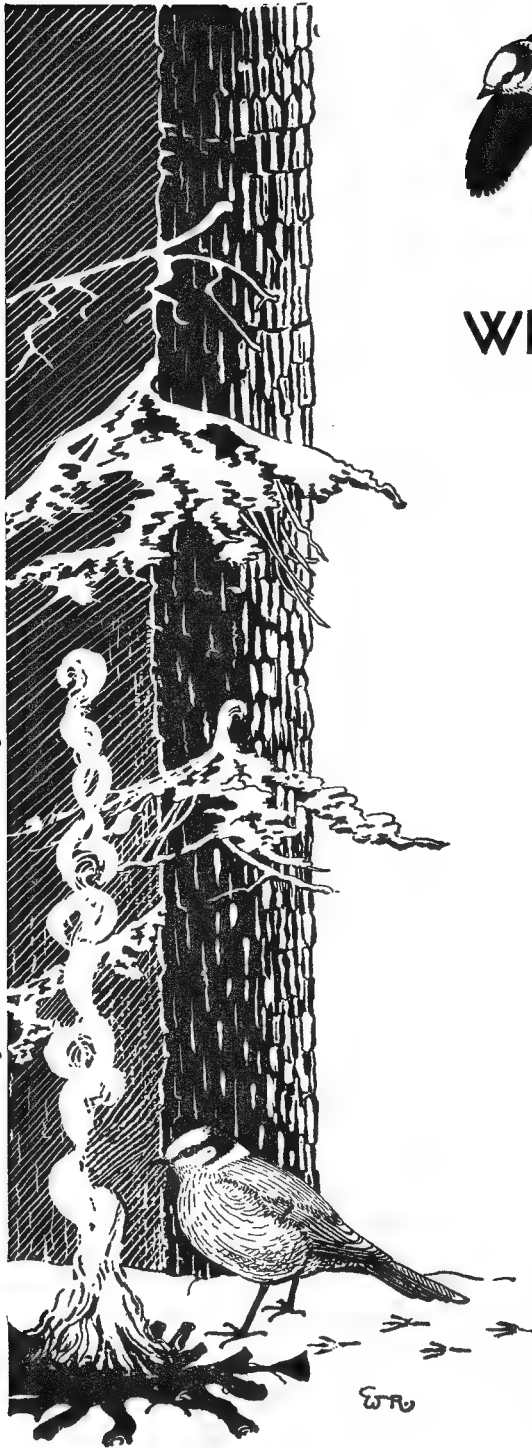
A graduate in Theology from this university, Reverend Chappel also did graduate work at the University of Chicago. He was ordained in the United Church in 1928, and held various pastorates in Grande Prairie, Calgary and Saskatoon. During the Second World War he was a chaplain with the R.C.A.F. and was senior chaplain of the Canadian Bomber Group overseas for two years. After the war he organized Christian leadership schools for airforce men and women in Stratford, England.

For five years he served as secretary of the department of Christian education of the Canadian Council of Churches, during which time he helped to plan the 13th World Convention on Christian Education held in Toronto in 1950.

Since 1950 he has been secretary of the John Milton Society for the Blind.

Rev. and Mrs. Chappel make their home at 245 Park Ave., Bronxville, N.Y.





Whiskeyjack . .

"Come and see", said Whiskeyjack.

It was a tall, topless and branchless, leafless snag, dead as dead can be, rotten dead, ready to keel over in the next high wind.

"It's dead, isn't it", said Whiskeyjack.

"Yes, ye-ess", I agreed cautiously. A faint whiff of Socratic irony clung to the question and greeted a nose that had majored in philosophy—at least, so I thought. I knew all about Socratic method; though I'd always been hazy as to why the Greeks made Socrates drink hemlock. I found out why that afternoon. I had come to ask Whiskeyjack about opportunities for graduate research. He had led me to the snag.

"It's dead, isn't it", he asked?

"It's dead", I agreed, not knowing what far off, devastating conclusion I was bending my neck to.

"But it's full of life", Whiskeyjack insisted. He pulled at a loose strip of bark.

"Phew", he said, as a puff of rotten wood flew up in his face. A spider went scuttling off across the shiny cap of his boot.

The bark, true enough, was alive

and crawling with beetles, ants, spiders, and bugs of every sort.

"Count 'em, just count 'em", Whiskeyjack commanded. There were three spiders, including the one that had escaped across Whiskeyjack's foot. Twenty-six ants. Fifty-three miscellaneous bugs and beetles. An empty cocoon. A mouldy wasp's nest.

"And that", Whiskeyjack calculated, "makes eighty-seven assorted pieces of life in an area of about one hundred square inches. Almost one living thing per square inch. Figure it out for yourself. This old snag has an average circumference of six feet—say eighty inches, and a height of about one hundred and thirty feet—say sixteen hundred inches. So, at one per square inch, there are 128,000 inhabitants* to the *surface* of this tree—why," he said whistling in astonishment at his own arithmetic, "there are more living things in this tree than there are people in the whole of Edmonton."

"Yet you call that a dead tree. Why—it's a living tree. It's alive with life. Yet we say it's dead. And so it is. Come the next high wind, and puff—it will blow down, crumble into dust, and that will be the end of this little universe of worlds."

He paused.

"It's an emblem", he said.

"An emblem", I asked. "What's an emblem?"

He looked at me pityingly. "An emblem is a picture with a moral".

I was afraid so. "And what moral do you infer from it", I asked.

"Well, consider it"—I did.

"It's a dead tree, isn't it?" —"Yes."

"And it's full of life, too, isn't it". —"Yes".

"And every mite of life in it is satisfied with its existence, isn't that so?"

I was about to challenge that assertion, thought better of it, and decided for agreement's sake to agree. "Yes", I said.

"Well now", Whiskeyjack went on, "isn't this tree an emblem of our university?—Everyone in the university is smug and satisfied with life under the academic bark—yes or no?"

"Decidedly no—no."

"Then everyone in the university is discontented?"

"No—what do you want me to say?"

He assumed my assent, and continued. "May not the university for all its teeming life, be as dead, as precariously dead, as this snag?"

"I've never thought of it that way", I said.

Every feather of Whiskeyjack was pure Socrates and smiled triumph. "Then", he said "you're like one of these ants, living in blissful ignorance of the fact that the world it inhabits, for all it knows, may be about to topple over on it."

*In bird figures.

He bent down and tugged at an exposed root of the tree until it began to rock. "See. See how little it takes to topple it".

"That's the thing you're oblivious to", he said.

I hung my head somewhat.

"Now", he pursued his point, "the difference between the community living in this snag, and the community living under the academic shelter of this university is this—the first lives in a mass of dry, rotten wood, and the second lives in an idea. And what idea is that?"

"Well," I faltered.

"Well—but it's not very well. If you aren't sure what the idea of a university is, what do you expect? How can you know you're not just like one of these ants, working and living in a rotten hulk of a tree that is gone dead?"

His feathers were ruffled. "And what?", I asked meekly, "is your idea of a university?"

"This. It's a community—but it's not a community of teachers and learners. That's a school. And it's not a community where one learns how to make a living. That's a vocational training centre. And it's not a community where one learns how to make things. That's a technical institute. It's a community where every sort of learner comes together, as faculty and student, to learn how to make and how to respect every sort of enquiry. It's a community of enquiry."

He lit his pipe. "But what was it you wanted to see me about?"

"About my research", I reminded him.

"What sort of research?"

"The sort I won't get any aid for".

"How do you know you won't?"

"I've looked in the University calendars and on the bulletin boards."

"Have you never heard of the *Friends of the University*?"

"No."

"That brings me to the snag", Whiskeyjack recollected. "The reason I wanted to show you this old dead tree was—what's your name", he asked me, breaking off.

"Giles Patrick", I mumbled.

"Well, Patrick, go and see the *Friends of the University*. They're a group of people vitally interested in the university—and, above all, vitally interested in the *idea* of a university—that community of enquiry you've lived in for four years and know nothing about."

He bent down and knocked his pipe on the slab of bark he had pried loose from the old snag.

"Look here. What do you want with this research scheme of yours—to batten and fatten in a dead, dry-rotten old tree? Is that all? If so, they won't give you a red cent's worth of encouragement. But if your research will enrich and extend the community of enquiry which is the university—go to them. They'll help you."

—G.P.

NEW FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY

Mr. F. W. Mills, Edmonton.	Mr. Neil R. Campbell, Edmonton.
Mr. J. Hoffman, Calgary.	Mr. George H. Steer, Edmonton.
Miss Annie M. Goodall, Calgary.	Mr. C. E. Garnett, Edmonton.
Mr. M. Hamilton, Edmonton.	Mr. Claude Gallinger, Edmonton.
Mr. M. Herb Tait, Edmonton.	Mr. H. A. Dyde, Edmonton.
Mr. J. Katzin, Edmonton.	Mr. C. H. Clark, Edmonton.
Mr. W. H. Collie, Edmonton.	Mr. W. G. Bide, Edmonton.
Mrs. R. L. Ghiselin, Edmonton.	Mr. C. W. Carry, Edmonton.
Dr. W. D. McDougall, Edmonton.	Dr. R. Graham Huckell, Edmonton.
Mr. A. V. Carlson, Edmonton.	Mr. W. F. Empey, Edmonton.
Mr. J. A. Weber, Edmonton.	F. W. Powell, Rusylvia, Alberta.
Mr. D. K. Yorath, Edmonton	Dr. W. Watson, Calgary, Alberta.
Mr. J. T. Sparling, Edmonton.	Mr. N Libin, Calgary.
Mrs. Marion R. Munro, Edmonton.	
Mrs. Violet M. Brogan, Innisfail, Alberta.	
Air Vice-Marshal George Howsam, Edmonton.	

* * * *

N.B.—Friends of the University are those who subscribe five dollars a year or more to provide scholarships and research facilities, extras, for the University. They receive *The New Trail* without further subscriptions.—Ed.



10933 University Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta,
July 22, 1953.

Friends of the University

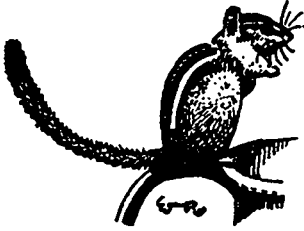
Dear Sirs:

Along with acknowledgement of receipt of your bursary, I would like to express my pleasure in being chosen for this honor.

The utility of the funds involved plus the moral support from being chosen will both lighten the following term.

May I again express my deep pleasure and gratitude.

Sincerely,
James G. Beatty,
(Student in Medicine).



the chipmunk

The most obvious news around the campus this summer is the new Agriculture Building. Expected to cost nearly a million dollars when completed, this newest university building is now well under way and the builders hope to have it closed in before the cold weather so that work may continue through the winter. Its most outstanding feature will be the large areas of glass designed to give maximum lighting for laboratories. To permit the addition of interior partitions as required without interfering with window space, walls are constructed in four foot units. The building will provide such necessary facilities as dark rooms, controlled temperatures in certain rooms, refrigeration and forced-air drying of food samples. There will be a lab for soil testing, green house space for plant study, and milling, baking and crop-quality testing equipment. All this, of course, in addition to class rooms and office space. The new building will house the departments of animal science, plant science and soils, and the provincial and federal soil survey work, but not dairying or entomology.

The Engineering Building is now almost finished and will be officially opened early this fall. At present a game of musical chairs is going on in engineering and related departments. Civil and petroleum engineering will occupy the new building. The extension department will move into space formerly occupied by engineering, thus leaving more room in the power plant for electrical engineers. Household economics also will be affected by the move. Miss Patrick tells us that summer school classes have been held in the new building while renovations are proceeding in the former quarters to which will now be added some of the space vacated by math and engineering.

We have neither the space nor, to be honest, the background, for an adequate de-

scription of this building, which, we understand, will give the engineering faculty equipment and facilities comparable with anything in Canadian universities. We shall leave it to someone better qualified to tell you about it in detail.

As we write, summer school is just closing. Enrolment this year totalled 1,622. Besides many Albertans, a number of distinguished educators from outside the province were on the staff, among them Dr. Dalbir Bindra, assistant professor of psychology at McGill University, John A. Irving, chairman of the department of philosophy at Victoria College, University of Toronto, Dr. Stuart R. Tompkins, research professor of History of the University of Oklahoma, and noted expert on Russian History; Mr. Donald S. Blair of the Seattle Public Schools; Mr. Robert J. Buck, department of classics, University of Cincinnati, Mr. Lawrence Cluderay, organist at St. Andrew's Wesley United Church in Vancouver; Mrs. Della Davison, instructor in textiles and clothing, Iowa State College, Mr. Guyot Frazier and Mr. Charles Harwood, instructors in psychology at Oregon State College; Miss Frances Holland, Plattsburg Public Schools, New York, Mr. James Hood, French instructor from the University of Saskatchewan; Mr. Louis F. Le Gall, assistant professor of French at the University of British Columbia; Dr. Victor Linis, of the University of Saskatchewan's department of mathematics; Miss Jean McEwen of the School of Household Economics, University of British Columbia; Dr. John McIntosh of the Jarvis School for Boys in Toronto; Miss Mary Scholtes of the Minneapolis Vocational School; Dr. J. W. Sherburne, head of the department of psychology at Oregon State College; Rev. Father Jacques Tremblay, professor of Latin, French and History at the Petit Seminaire de Chicoutimi; Dr. Frank Uhler,

of the Economics Division of the Federal department of Agriculture at Ottawa; Dr. Robert Wark of the Harvard Fine Arts department; Dr. Louis Webb, education professor emeritus of Northwestern University, and Miss Waneta Wittler, professor of Home Management from Utah State Agriculture College. Professor Irving gave a public lecture on "Philosophy and World Understanding" and Dr. Tompkins addressed a joint meeting of the University Summer Session and the Edmonton Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs on "Moscow and the West". Dr. Frank Uhler, though working as an economist with the federal government, is also a sociologist and formerly a professor at Charles University in Prague. He is a former member of the Czechoslovakian parliament and worked with the Czech underground in both the Nazi and Communist occupations. This was his first experience of teaching at a Canadian university.

There were the usual number of concerts and extracurricular functions sponsored by the Summer Session, most noteworthy perhaps being an organ recital by Lawrence Cluderay and the Studio Theatre production of "Boy Meets Girl", a light comedy of Hollywood manners. In conjunction with this production a display of paintings was held by Frank de Bruin Valerius a Dutch artist who is making his home in Edmonton.

The University of Alberta National Awards in letters, music and graphic arts, went this year to Dr. Marius Barbeau, ethnologist and folklorist of the National Museum; Dr. Wilfred Pelletier, well-known Montreal conductor, and Dr. Arthur Lismer, principal of the School of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, and member of the famous Group of Seven. The awards were presented at the concluding ceremonies of the Banff School of Fine Arts.

Evening classes leading towards degree credits will again be given this winter in both Edmonton and Calgary. Courses are planned so as to make it possible for students to complete the first year requirements in arts, commerce or pre-law over a period of three years. If there is sufficient demand for these evening classes, it is hoped to extend the program to allow a student to complete a degree through evening classes. Courses offered in Edmonton this winter are: accounting 1, mathematics

42-5, history 10, commercial law 41, philosophy 4, education 338 and education 576. In Calgary courses offered will be French 2, education 326, accounting 1, psychology 40 and history 10.

It would keep chipmunk clipping constantly to keep up with graduates, recent and otherwise, who "make the news". Here are some of the items we have caught lately.

Professor Frank Hastie of mechanical engineering and superintendent of buildings has been given fifteen months leave of absence to act as technical adviser to the provincial department of industries and labor. He will make a study of acts relating to industry and technical development in the province.

D. I. Istvanffy, a graduate in history and political economy, has been appointed provincial statistician.

R. A. Dingwall, an honors graduate in engineering physics, has been appointed to the Canadian directorate of armament development. He also recently had the distinction of directing the firing for the Coronation day salute in Ottawa.

A law graduate of '49, James B. Ritchie, is now crown prosecutor in the Edmonton police traffic court.

Among retiring Edmonton teachers honored at a banquet this spring were a number of Alberta graduates, Miss Hazel McNeill, Miss Jean Cameron, Major H. J. Towerton, J. G. Niddrie and J. W. McAllister.

Chet Lambertson writes from Halifax, sending a program of his latest production, "Brigadoon", put on by the same company which last spring produced his own "Bonanza". "Bonanza" itself was presented on the C.B.C. Wednesday night, July 1st, and proved to be every bit as good as we had been told it was. Aside from the music which was excellent, we particularly enjoyed the way in which Mr. Lambertson is able to capture authentic western Canadian humor and atmosphere without being self-conscious about it.

This is a gift which he shares with another Albertan, W. O. Mitchell, whose MacLean's coronation issue story, "The Princess and the Wild Ones" received the University of Western Ontario President's Medal.

Miss Grace Duggan, of the Home Economics department, is planning to go to the Caribbean

as a home economist with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. This organization seeks to raise the standard of living in backward countries by improving agricultural methods and conditions of home life. The agriculturist teaches the improved use of the soil and the growing of suitable food crops, while the home economist must teach the women how to make the best use of these foodstuffs and improve home management and eating habits. Miss Duggan has had experience for some years as chief nutritionist at Ottawa. Going for a year at the invitation of the Caribbean Commission, Miss Duggan will spend three months at the University of Puerto Rico assisting with a workshop in home economics for teachers, nurses, welfare workers and others who work to improve conditions among the people of the islands. Then, as a district home economist with headquarters in Trinidad, she will visit Jamaica, Martinique, Barbadoes and some of the other islands.

Several graduates in honors chemistry who have been studying abroad for their Ph.D. degrees have been awarded post-doctorate fellowships or new appointments as staff members with other universities. Gerald Fasman of Calgary received his Ph.D. from the California Institute of Technology and a post-doctorate fellowship to work with Professor V. Prelog, University of Zurich, Switzerland. J. C. MacDonald of Medicine Hat, received his Ph.D. from McArdle Cancer Institute, University of Wisconsin, and now a post-doctorate fellowship to work with Professor H. A. Krebs,

University of Sheffield, England. Holding his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin, Norman Nelson of Edmonton will be a staff member of the chemistry department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Alex Nickon of Edmonton, who has received his doctorate from Harvard, will go to London, England, to work with Professor D. H. R. Barton, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. J. Charles Nichol, Edmonton, who received his Ph.D. from Wisconsin, will do post-doctorate work with Professor R. M. Foss of Yale. Don D. Phillips of Calgary has been awarded his Ph.D. degree from the University of California, and is now with the chemistry department of Cornell University. Miss Adele Roginsky who holds her Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, will be a member of the chemistry staff at the Calgary branch of the University of Alberta. Alex Rosenthal, Calgary, Ph.D. from Ohio State, will be on the chemistry staff of the University of British Columbia.

Dr. D. W. Woolley of Lethbridge, presently on the staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, has now been appointed a Fellow of the Rockefeller Institute and also a member of the National Academy of Sciences. This distinction is in recognition of his international reputation achieved in the field of antimetabolites and also that of the chemical treatment of hypertension, also the chemical treatment of cancer. Dr. Woolley received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin, and has twice received the Eli Lilly award, plus an appointment as guest scientist

BIRTHS

Dr. J. W. Chalmers '35 & Mrs. Chalmers (nee Dorothy Niddrie '36) have four boys, and are delighted to announce the birth of Margaret Alverda.

Mr. Wm. Ross Cheriton & Mrs. Cheriton (nee Edith M. Smith '46) announce the birth of Barbara Ruth earlier in the year.

Mr. Jack Wm. Kennedy '50 & Mrs. Kennedy (nee Maryalice Miller '51) a daughter, Sandra Jean.

Mr. Edward H. Bolger & Mrs. Bolger (nee Dorothy M. Smith '45) are the proud parents of a daughter Ann Elizabeth.

To break the decidedly feminine spell above, **your editor '48** and **Mrs. Markle** take pleasure in announcing the arrival of a son, **Murray John**.

to the French Government in connection with their health problems. He has also done scientific work at the London School of Tropical Medicine.

Five 1953 graduates in honors chemistry have received Fellowships for study in the United States. David Darwish of Edmonton and Fred Porter of Calmar will study at the University of California; Victor MacCosham and Ken Siebrasse of Edmonton, and Robert Snider of Calgary will go to the University of Wisconsin.

Several new University appointments and staff changes have been announced for the fall term.

Mr. G. F. Sleigh and Dr. E. Guy to the Department of English, Mr. T. M. Penelhum to the Department of Philosophy, Dr. C. R. Amies to the Department of Bacteriology and the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health, Dr. W. C. Wonders to the Department of Political Economy and Dr. A. G. Stewart to the Department of Biochemistry.

Mr. Sleigh is a graduate of the Universities of Aberdeen and Oxford, and has lectured at King's College, London University. He was born in Scotland. His war service was in the Navy. Publications include a number of articles in Cassells' Dictionary of World Literature.

Dr. Guy holds degrees from Dalhousie and Edinburgh Universities. He will teach in the Calgary Branch of the University. He is from Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, and had four and a half years war service in the R.C.A.F.

Mr. Penelhum graduated from Edinburgh and Oxford. He is now studying at Yale University graduate school, having obtained the English-Speaking Union Fellowship.

Dr. Amies took his medical degrees at the University of London, is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians, and holds the London Diploma in Tropical Medicine. He has been on the staff of St. Thomas' Hospital, London; the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya; the Lister Institute, Elstree, London; the Memorial Ophthalmic Hospital, Giza, Egypt; and the South African Institute for Medical Research, Johannesburg. He has visited the U.S.A. at the invitation of the Armed Forces

Commission on Immunization and worked at the A.M.S. Graduate School, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Wonders is a graduate of the Universities of Toronto and Syracuse, and has taught at both those Universities. He will inaugurate the teaching of Geography at this University. His field experience has included expeditions to the Canadian Arctic, and through the U.S.A. to Mexico.

Dr. Richard Proctor, on his retirement after many years service to the University, has been appointed Honorary Lecturer in Radiology.

Mr. A. A. Ryan of the Department of English has been made Provost of the University succeeding Mr. H. T. Sparby.

There have been several resignations from the staff. Dr. J. D. McLean leaves to go to Dalhousie University as Professor of Dentistry. Miss Rae Chittick, Associate Professor of Education at the Calgary Branch, goes to McGill University to direct the Graduate School of Nursing. Mr. A. Shaw, lecturer in mathematics, has joined the staff of the Provincial Bureau of Statistics. Mr. R. T. Sharp, assistant professor of Physics, is leaving to join the staff of McGill University.

Mr. H. R. Hawes, of the Provincial Department of Education, has been appointed Assistant to the Registrar.

Leave of absence has been granted Professor H. B. Mayo of the Department of Political Economy who will be visiting professor at McGill University and to Mr. R. H. G. Orchard, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts, who is studying in Europe. The year's leave granted for study in England to Mr. Kreisel, a member of the English staff and author of the novel "The Rich Man", has been extended by one year.

Among gifts to the University the following may be cited. Two new scholarships, of \$500 a year during each undergraduate year up to five, were provided by the Alberta Wheat Pool for annual award to students from farm homes, one in the northern and the other in the southern half of the Province. The annual meeting of the Alberta Provincial Council, Canadian Cancer Society, Alberta Division, approved grants in aid to the University to the extent of \$23,950 for work in connection with the Dr. John S. McEachern Laboratory. An annual

» » Alumni Notes « «

1912

One can imagine the amazement of the writer of this column when the **first** lady to register at the University of Alberta stopped in recently to say hello

After you all have taken a guess we'll clear any misconceptions by saying that it was **Mrs. J. L. Miller (nee Winnifred Hyssep)**. Mrs. Miller, resident for 22 years at Cutbank, Montana, received her B.A. degree from this institution back in the days when the campus was a wooden wilderness and classes were confined to the Queen Alexandra School. Casting back in the past, our charming visitor recalled that on that momentous first registration day she stood next in line to the late Dr. F. S. McCall, the first male student to register at this University.

Mrs. Miller has two daughters, both graduates of Montana State College, Bozeman, the institution where Mrs. Miller fills the role of social director to freshmen girls at Hamilton Hall.

This was an especially memorable return to the campus for the University's "first" lady—her last stay on the campus being in 1918.

1915

W. Larue Smith who received both his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Alberta has been appointed principal of Westglen High School in Edmonton.

bursary of \$300 in Pharmacy was established by the Alberta Range Riders, Calgary, and the Northern Ambassadors, Edmonton. Mrs. Pearl Barnett of Hamilton, Ontario, gave \$100 for a scholarship in the Drama Division of the Banff School of Fine Arts, 1953 session. A scholarship of \$200 was made available by the Canadian Association of Broadcasters for award in the 1953 session of the Banff School for work in a subject, such as dramatic or other writing, which is associated with broadcasting.

Dr. Clandinin of the Department of Animal Science, Dr. Hilton of the Department of Plant Science and Dr. Gilles of the Faculty of Education were promoted to full professorships.

Professor Jones was appointed chairman, and Dr. M. H. Scargill, secretary, of the Department of English.

1916

The highest hollyhocks in the British Empire!

Sounds like a "tall" order, but a recent interesting note from **Dr. M. S. Kerr**, '16, '18, '40, Toronto, indicates that in spite of some teasing he has some beauties. A garden and flower fancier of no mean repute, we can well imagine the parade of color that must greet the eye on visiting the Kerr's cosy nook "up here in North York".

Norman Priestly recently visited the alumni office when in Edmonton on a business trip in conjunction with Farm Young Peoples' Week. He has been secretary of the Alberta Co-operative Union since February, 1951.

1922

Word has been received that **M. B. McCall** has a General Insurance business under the name of McCall Agencies, Ltd. His two sons are associated with him in business.

1926

Robert W. Harrison writes that since graduation he has spent "Twenty-seven years in what Stephen Leacock calls 'the most dreary and most thankless and the worst paid profession in the world'."

1929

In a recent letter **W. I. McFarland** states he has established a partnership in the firm of Haddin, Davis and Brown Ltd., Calgary.

The University offered a fellowship of \$1000, with remission of fees, for the year 1953-54 to a student from Switzerland to be selected by the Swiss authorities and approved by the University; in return the Swiss are offering a fellowship of approximately the same amount and remission of fees to an Alberta student. In the 1952-53 session a Swiss student attended the University of Alberta and is at present engaged on a dairying research project under the national research council.

It was agreed by the University's Board of Governors that in the 1953-54 session the Calgary Branch would, in addition to its present offerings, provide the first year of the course of study for degrees in Commerce.

1934

A. W. Holloway seems to be right in the claim that he has had a varied career. He is a registered professional engineer in B.C. and a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Now townsite manager of Pacific Mills, he is also chairman of the district school board.

1935

An interesting item concerns **Dr. I. Hlynka**, of the Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, who attended the Second International Congress of Rheology at Oxford, England, in July. He presented a paper on "Recent Advances in Dough Rheology" and summarized the research work which he and his associates have been doing in this field. While in the United Kingdom, Dr. Hlynka will visit the main centers working in cereal chemistry to compare notes on the up-to-the-minute developments in research, and to establish personal contacts with the leading British cereal chemists.

Marshall Kulka, elected to the Fellowship Chemical Institute of Canada in 1952 and to the Fellowship Royal Society of Canada in June 1953, writes that four other Albertans were elected to the Royal Society, including **Professor A. G. McCalla '29**, Dean of Agriculture, U. of A.

1937

Wm. J. Hockett has been at Central High School in Calgary, as coach and athletic director for nine years.

Morse A. Johnson is now Field Secretary for Christian Education in the province of Alberta.

We are pleased to learn that **Don Waters** has accepted a position with Kaiser Metal Products Inc., as financial assistant to the vice-president and general manager.

1937

Commodore and Mrs. J. P. Dewis and their family of three were holidaying in Edmonton in August. A former president of the Ottawa branch of the alumni association and always a ready supporter, it gave us a great deal of pleasure to show "Jack" and his family around a portion of the campus.

Rev. R.B. Tillman, with headquarters in Switzerland, and director of the Ecumenical Council of Churches, addressed a gathering of church people in Edmonton recently. The Council is concerned with the relief and resettlement of refugees, and has been in operation since 1948.

1938

John E. Birdsall tells us that for the past year he has been principal of the Olds School of Agriculture and Home Economics.

1941

Dr. A. E. Caldwell now has a family of four—one boy, and three girls.

Alvin E. Kunst, after six years as principal of schools at Picture Butte and Brooks, has been appointed superintendent of the Castor School Division.

H. W. Leggett of Lacombe is now superintendent of the federal agriculture department's experimental sub-station at Regina. He served as a student assistant at the experimental station at Lacombe during the summers of 1937 to 1941. After spending three years in the RCAF, he was appointed assistant to the superintendent at the Lacombe station, in charge of field husbandry, soils and agricultural engineering investigations.

1943

Dr. James C. Nichol, associate professor of chemistry at Willamette University since 1949, has been granted a \$4,000.00 fellowship to Yale University, for the academic year of 1953-54. Dr. Nichol was an instructor in organic chemistry at the University of Alberta for three years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ken Penley (nee Prue Bamlett '43) a son, Donald Robert, April 28, 1953. Ken also tells us that **Frank Lee '24**, of Lee's Drug Store, Edmonton, is the newly elected president of the Alumni Association of Pharmacists, (U. of A.).

Picking one of the nicer August days, **M. W. Howey**, Beaverlodge, brought along his good wife while he revisited the campus. Mr. Howey is a barrister in the Peace River centre and from what we hear finds time to fill the role of mayor and general supporter of all worthwhile community enterprises.

1945

Dr. D. C. Mortimer, after spending one year at Queen's on cancer research, has been busy working with the National Research Council. Dr. Mortimer states, "problems related to photosynthesis both in lab and in garden at home."

1947

In a very newsy letter from **Mrs. F. E. Winter** (nee Joan Hay) we find that she and her husband are happily settled in their home in

Willowdale, a suburb of Toronto, and have a daughter Elizabeth, born August 3, 1952. Joan states that throughout their stay in Toronto she has seen a number of other U. of A. grads and always enjoys reminiscing about the good old days in Alberta.

Bill Pybus, his wife and son, Dave, witnessed the Coronation procession, after which they spent their holidays in the open country and returned to their home in The Hague, Netherlands, late in June. Bill reports, "Things are going along very well in the Netherlands, and we are thoroughly enjoying our posting here. Needless to say we are looking forward to our return to Canada in order to visit our many friends there."

Word has been received that **Norman John Whitney**, has been awarded his Ph.D. from the University of Toronto. A similar degree was received by **William Philip Campbell**, B.Sc. '49.

1948

Ernest N. Boettcher completed a course in Hospital Administration at the University of Toronto and is now resident in hospital administration at Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N.Y.

After receiving his M.Sc. in Group Work Administration last year from George Williams College, Chicago, Ill., **Donald H. Brundage** tells

us that he is now employed as Program and Membership secretary, Y.M.C.A., Calgary.

Horace M. Herlihy writes from the University of Chicago that he is "presently engaged full time on his doctor's thesis, and hopes to graduate at Christmas time."

After spending three years as dietitian at Vancouver General Hospital, **Dorothy B. Law** is now chief dietitian at Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster, B.C.

Dr. L. Russell Melby, 511-1st Avenue West, Calgary, has recently joined the research staff of the DuPont Company's chemical department as a research chemist at the Experimental Station in Wilmington, Delaware. Dr. Melby received his B.Sc. in 1948 and his M.Sc. in 1950 from the U. of A., and completed requirements for his Ph.D. at the University of Illinois where he majored in organic chemistry.

1949

J. C. Allworth who now resides at 896 Achbar Avenue, Ottawa, is Production Assistant with Computing Devices of Canada Ltd.

After receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Saskatchewan in May, 1953, **Dr. Douglas Villy Cormack** left in July for a year's study in England under a British Empire Cancer Campaign Exchange Fellowship. Dr. Cormack was married in April to Ishbel Garland of Saskatoon.

DEATHS

Dr. Gurth O'Brien '37, Grande Prairie, and a popular member of the medical fraternity in the Peace River country, was killed in an airplane crash in mid-August.

Miss Genevieve Twomey, Camrose, former assistant professor on the Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, passed away on August 19. Miss Twomey, a graduate of the University of Toronto, held her position with the University until 1950, when she retired due to ill health. Previously she had been associated with the teaching staffs of the Edmonton and Camrose Normal Schools.

Our readers will be saddened to learn of the passing of **Miss Beatrice A. Ockley '32** in a Kingston hospital earlier in the year. Miss Ockley was well known on the campus where she served with distinction as private secretary to three University presidents: Dr. Tory, Dr. Wallace and Dr. Newton.

J. Ewart Jaffary '16 passed away in Vancouver and his funeral was held there earlier in the year.

An Edmonton school teacher, **Miss Evelyn MacIver '34**, died recently. She began her teaching career in 1916 and this year was teaching at McKernan Junior High, Edmonton. She had lectured at Summer School Session for the Faculty of Education.

Following a lengthy illness **Dr. Edwin T. Mitchell '12**, died recently in an Edmonton hospital.

NEWS from the branches

The "Dents"

In the month of June the Western Canada Dental Association convened for five days at the beautiful new Jasper Park Lodge. The weather was propitious and in spite of the lure to "go fishin' or golfing" some 200 dentists and their wives took every opportunity to participate in a full agenda.

Some very fine preparatory work had been done by Dr. John Clay, Calgary, and his com-

mittee. Displays were of a high order and visiting speakers left much with the convention.

On the Monday night the Dental Alumni Association with Dr. Dave Haworth presiding, met briefly to review the progress of the past year and to witness the first showing of the film "Spring Convocation" a new acquisition by the General Alumni Association.

Probably the highlight of the convention was the presentation to the University of two

Laurence Cottrell, has re-entered the Royal Canadian Navy and will assume the rank of Lieutenant (Instructors' Branch).

A recent visitor in Edmonton was **Major G. P. Hartling** who was enroute to the University of British Columbia where he will be Resident Staff Officer, Officer's Training Corps.

Hugh Hay-Roe is now intermediate geologist with Stanolind. He is also a member of Sigma XI, an honorary scientific society.

A recent marriage was that of **Jeannette F. Doull** R.N. '49, to **Dr. Gordon W. Hodgson** '46. Dr. Hodgson is a research chemist at the University of Alberta.

Dr. P. N. Somerville, visited the office recently when he was in Edmonton for his sister's wedding. Dr. Somerville is now at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Peter Swityk, who at present is chief accountant on the Kenny Dam, Nichako, B. C., reports the birth of a son, Wayne.

Gordon C. Wells, with Imperial Oil as a geologist, also reports the birth of a son earlier in the year.

1950

David S. Ady has been appointed supervisor for Core Lab-Canada Ltd., Edmonton.

In March, 1953, **Ivan Sarto J. Huberdeau** was promoted to the head office of Dominion Tar and Chemical, Montreal.

Word has been received that **Dorothy Kimball Shaner**, B.Sc. '50, has received her M.A. from Ohio State.

Rev. W. E. Mullen has been called as part-time assistant minister to The Church in the Highlands, White Plains, New York, while taking post graduate studies at Union Theological Seminary in New York City.

1951

In Calgary as sales representative with Industrial Acceptance Corporation is **A. Munkacsi**.

George Obolensky, who obtained his M.Sc. in 1953, received word recently from the French Embassy in Ottawa that he has been invited to visit France on a ten month bursary for the purpose of carrying out ultrasonic research.

Gerald W. Pepper who received his Bachelor of Social Work and Master of Social Work degrees from U.B.C. is now employed at the Crease Clinic of Psychological Medicine, in Essondale, B.C.

Dr. Joseph E. Semple has a dental practice at Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, and has the offices formerly occupied by **Dr. Murray S. Boyce**, D.D.S. '49, who is now located in Lacombe.

Helen Panabaker is employed as a social worker at the Calgary Family Bureau. She plans to enter McGill University this fall to study for her master's degree.

In a newsy letter from **Lois (nee "Corky" Badgley) Laycraft**, she writes "this job of district nursing up here at the end of the railroad sort of keeps me busy, as does looking after a husband and watching out for rabid timber wolves!" Lois and her husband are living at Hines Creek, Alberta.

1952

David Stelfox has been appointed district supervisor of 4-H clubs, with headquarters in Camrose. For the past year Mr. Stelfox has been assistant to Dr. Wm. Rowan on the Alberta Research Council, studying wildlife conservation.

oil paintings, done by H. G. Glyde, and recording for posterity the likenesses of two distinguished dental professors, Dr. H. E. Bulyea and Dr. H. A. Gilchrist. Fitting tribute to the work of these two men was paid by Dr. P. J. Kendal, Edmonton, past president of the Dental Alumni Association. The paintings were accepted for the University by Dr. W. Scott Hamilton, Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry.

Toronto

It's always a pleasure for your editor to show visiting alumni through the new Students' Union Building and especially so when they hail from as far distant as Toronto.

Last month we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stauffer, and re-acquainting them with developments on the campus. Mr. Stauffer is the president of our very active and sizeable alumni unit in the Queen city.

In the course of touring we could point with pride to the splendidly appointed picture, a recent gift from the Toronto branch, now hanging in the Music Room of the new building.

Amazed at the growth taking place in the city and on the campus, our Toronto visitors were very much taken "with the general air of prosperity".

Ottawa

Summer picnics at the Dominion Experimental Farm in Ottawa have become a ritual with our graduates there. It's one occasion, barring bad weather, when just about everybody turns out to swap news, cheer their kiddies on in the foot races, and argue good naturedly with the softball umpire.

In a short note recently from President Stan Young we learn that this year's gathering was no exception and that the event "proved to be a decided success".

Victoria

Cadboro Bay Beach was the spot selected for the annual summer picnic of alumni resident in and around Victoria. The advance notice of the event was neat, such items as the usual—the whole family is invited and then, "in particular Grandparents and children". Or "Coffee, weiners, sausages, buns, cream and sugar will be supplied. Members are requested to make their own arrangements for the balance of their lunch".

Subsequently, Secretary W. Burns Scott informs us that the weather was not altogether co-operative, and while attendance was down those that did turn out spent several enjoyable hours on the beach.

LIGHT

It is the deep, blue sky, the sun, the light,
Which make these Western plains so loved. To those
Who come from lands where days are rarely bright,
And dark grey clouds prevail, the landscape glows
Through all the year with such translucency,
It vitalizes, holds them, calls them back.
"More light!" was once a dying poet's plea,
Amid the clouds of death's dissolving wrack.
"Send out Thy light!" should be our one true prayer
These troubled years. "Send out Thy light and truth",
"And let them lead us" . . . Dark is the cold despair
That shrouds the world in hatred, war, and ruth.
O! What can free mankind from this vast blight,
But that great poet's cry of "Light! More light!"

—Elaine M. Catley.

THEY'RE TALKING ALREADY ABOUT . . .

ALUMNI HOMECOMING

. . . that

Event

of

Events!



February 26, 27, 28

1954



The Store for
● **VALUE** ● **QUALITY**
● **ASSORTMENT**

Store Hours—9:30 to 5:30 Wednesdays—9:30 to 12:30
On Jasper, between 102nd and 103rd Streets
PHONE—914

In Edmonton it's

THE CORONA HOTEL

Phone 27106

"Delicious Cuisine"

Jasper Avenue

The University of Alberta Printing Dept.

A PRINTING SERVICE FOR THE UNIVERSITY

●
Attention Fraternities!

See us about your various printing needs

●
University Campus

Phone 369214

*Producing Edmonton's
Better Printing*



Commercial Printers Ltd.

Edmonton's Big Modern Plant

10010 102nd Street

Phone 29327

The University Book Store

Arts Building :- :- Phone 369201
Edmonton, Alberta



Textbooks, Stationery, Drafting Supplies
University Pennants and Official Crests

WE CAN PROCURE ANY BOOK PUBLISHED

This Department is owned and operated by the University of Alberta

SERVING MILLIONS !



Another great value-packed **EATON** Catalogue is in the homes of millions of budget-wise Canadians from coast to coast. Shop from it and save!

THE T. EATON CO
CANADA LIMITED

EATON ORDER OFFICES IN ALBERTA

Calgary - Camrose - Cardston - Drumheller - Edmonton - Fort Macleod
Grande Prairie - Lethbridge - Medicine Hat - Ponoka - Red Deer - Stettler - Taber

